om Our Own Correspondent

Boston, June 7, 1860. The special session of the Legislature has lasted week, and the Committee appointed to consider the subject of the cattle disease have not yet got ready to report. They have, however, diligently improved their time, and have obtained what in formation they could from the persons who seemed to know most about the matter. So I do not think the delay is to be regretted. The Cattle Commisthe delay is to be regretted. The Cattle Commissioners have been represented at the hearings by Dr. George B. Loring and the Hon. Amasa Walker; principally by Dr. Loring. The Doctor is a man of ability, and combines the important qualifications of a good farmer, and a well educated physician. He is perhaps rather too strongly wedded to his theory, but m his capacity of Commissioner seems a fair-minded as well as a capable man. Mr. Waker and Mr. Lathrop, his collegues, substantially agree with and sustain him. leagues, substantially agree with and sustain him A number of the Boston physicians, and some them eminent in the profession, such as Dr. Jacob Bigclew, Dr. J. B. S. Jackson, and Dr. Harry I. Bigclow, Dr. J. B. S. Jackson, and Dr. Harry I.
Bowditch, bave attended the sessions for the purpose of investigation, and Drs. Bigelow and Jackson have given testimony. Dr. Bigelow is evidently very incredulous as to the contagious character of the disease, and his testimony, which was as good as a medical lecture, contained many quizzical remarks about the superstitions of old times relating to epidemics, which Mr. Loring did not seem to relish. Dr. B. said he should not consider the contagious character of the disease established until some of the diseased cattle were removed a district not infected, and then son bealthy cattle placed within reach of the suppose contagion. If they took it and died, he would be disposed to yield his opinion. Dr. Jackson's testimony I did not hear, but I think he was less incredulous. The evidence, so far as it goes, is mostly in favor of the contagiousness of the disease, but it is quite incomplete. The physicians ask for a scientific investigation. The Commissioners do not object to this, if it does not interfere with the active efforts which they wish to have made to extirpate the nuisance. And as we hear almost every day of some new real or supposed case of the disease, it is probable that the Legislature will be disposed to accede to the demands of the farming community. The farmers and the soldiers generally get all that they ask for in the way of legislation, though most if not all of the money expended upon the military system might profitably be transferred to the farmers. A great public benefit would thereby accrue, and the public burdens would not but it is quite incomplete. The physicians ask for

be increased.

Mr. F. W. Bird of Walpole appears before the Committee remonstrating against appropriations of money for stopping the spread of the disease, on the grounds, mainly, that not enough is known of it to justify procedure upon any particular theory as to its character or as to the best mode of stopping its ravages, and that it is a departure for proper province of legislation to tax the whole people for the protection of any single interest. Mr. Bird is a thorough believer in *The Globe's* motto, the authorship of which belongs, I believe, to William Leggett, viz: that "The world is governed too much." He is a free-trader, and an antirestrictionist in most things. John A. Andrew esq., has been present at the hearings, at the request of Mr. Bird, and of the physicians, and has helped in the investigation. He made a short speech at the close of the hearing on Tucsday, plending for a scien-tific investigation. I think the Committee will report in favor of pursuing the policy of extirpation by slaughtering, and will perhaps give authority to the Commissioners in certain cases to isolate diseased herds, and perhaps to try some experiments. They will probably also deem it best to recommend a statute giving greater powers to the Selectmen of towns, relative to the transit of cattle. The House has ordered the printing of 10,000 copies of the evi dence taken before the Committee, so that what little we find out about the malady the people of the other States will, to some extent, have the ben-efit of. I hope we shall be able to increase our title to the public respect by finding a remedy or a preventive for the disaster, for unless the importation of cattle is sub-tantially stopped I do not see how we can ever be considered free from danger. And, on the supposition that the disease is a not contagious epidemie, the difficulty is perhaps still

thereby accrue, and the public burdens would not

We have had ratification meetings of all sorts except the Democratic. This class of politicians find nothing yet to ratify, and many of them fear they never shall. The Douglas men have a grand demonstration to-night, the purpose of which is to put down our three Generals—Whitney, Cushing, and Butler. It will be an immense meeting, I have no doubt, but will not probably have any influence on the vote of the delegation at Baltimore. Is it a secret or not that Judge Nelson of New-York, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, is the man the anti-Douglas men are looking to? Gen. Cushing referred to him a year ago when he said to a certain person that the Demo cratic candidate was then selected, but nobody cratic candidate was then selected, but hobody could guess his name in trying fifty times. New-York is now considered a hopeful State for some reason or other. Perhaps, however, it is only considered less hopeless than others. When the great North-West is formally abandoned to its fate, the Democratic party may fairly be considered on its last less. last legs.

The friends of Bell and Everett have held their

ratification meeting. The Union meeting of last Fall is reckneed to have nipped the John Brown Fall is reckoned to have nipped the John Brown treason in the bud, and I suppose the speeches of Messes. Henry and Hillard, and the letter of Mr. Everett have fixed the flint of sectionalism for all coming time. If our Sumner, and Wilson, and Adams are continually endangering the existence of the Union by their seditious speeches in Congress, we have orators at home who can apply the remedy, and the genius of our country, holding in one hand Sumner's speech, and in the other Everett's letter, may say, with Cato:

"My bane and antidote are both before me. This in a moment brings me to an end. But this informs me I shall never die."

The General Statutes of the Commonwealth are The General Statutes of the Commonwealth are printed and ready for sale at the low price, fixed by the State, of \$1 40. The volume contains 1,126 pages. The statutes themselves occupy 872 pages. The index occupies 224, and is a very excellent one. Messrs. Wm. A. Richardson and George P. Sanger, the editors, have performed their part well. Some months ago, Mr. G. S. Hillard, in a speech in which he undertook to expose some of the misdeeds of the Republicans, announced with a flourish of trumpets that one of their false pretenses had ish of trumpets that one of their false pretenses ha been exposed by Mr. Horace Gray, jr., a good lawyer and an honest man, who in some marginal references to the Personal Liberty Law of 1855 had references to the Personal Liberty Law of 1855 had used the words "fugitive slaves." Mr. Hillard thought this indicated a stern purpose on the part of Mr. Gray to expose a Republican sham, and call things by their right names; whereas it was probably only an accident. The law itself says nothing about slaves; neither does the Constitution of the United States, on which the claim for facilities in formal of the Constitution of the United States, on which the claim for fugitives is founded. Of course, Mr. Gray would not intentionally commit this error. I mention this not intentionally commit this error. I mention this matter for the purpose of saying that the Commissioners on the Revision, in their draft of the statutes, fell into the same error; but Mr. Hillard's criticism being brought to the attention of the editors of the work, after its enactment, they of course rectified the mistake. So we are indirectly indebted to Mr. Hillard for having a statute-book as free from the word slave as Mr. Madison desired the Constitution to be.

Since this letter was written, the Special Com mittee of the Legislature has reported two bills, and a resolve appropriating \$115,000 for the expense incurred in carrying them into effect.

A BLOW AT NEW-JERSEY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. TRENTON, June 7, 1860.

The news to-day from Washington, that the tariff is to be strangled in the Senate, falls heavily on the ears of Jerseymen. We looked-at least we hoped-for something better than this. Its defeat is a severe blow to numerous heavy interests in this State. Take the manufacture of glass as an illustration. The lower counties, below Camden,

contain vast deposits of sand peculiarly adapted for glass-making. These deposits are generally surrounded by forests of pine and scrub-ork, indieating a thin and barren soil. Agriculture cannot flourish on these lands, and population shuns them, except the community of pine-hackers and charcoal-burners, whose profits are about as uncertain as those of the sand-billers of Carolina. Yet, years ago the glass manufacture was extensively begun in wany of these waste places. Capital was invested in large sums, factories boilt, long ranges of dwellings for workmen put up, fine mansions for proprietors and agents, and even farms were opened up among the pines and scrub-oaks. Population quickly gathered around these industrial centers, for wages were disbursed sufficient to maintain the community. Then roads were opened through the woods, and soon the preacher and schoolmaster came in. To them succeeded church, and school-house, and post-office. All went on prosperously. The drifting heaps of white sand were worked up by busy laborers into a merchantable article of prime necessity, which found a ready market all

over the country. The laborers lived well, the pro-prietors grew rich, the whole region flourished. In 1842 all these glass-furnness were in full opera-tion, and new ones were being erected. New-Jersey, if only let alone, could supply the whole Union. Everybody willing to work had work enough. Indeed there was even a scarcity of comlaborers, for of the whole cost of making glass, heber forms a very large portion.

So things confued up to 1850. Two years later began the decline which has been going on to this day. Now, two-thirds of all the factories which were in blast ten years ago are idle. Some of them have been seld by the Sheriff at enormous sacrifices; others are descrited and silent. Hundreds of work-men have been turned adrift, their houses are empty and going to decay, the church and the school house have been closed, and in some instances even the post office has been discontinued. All this loss and destitution spring from the Democratic felly of Free Trade. In 1836 the import of cylinder glass was 76,260 square feet, but American labor being struck the removal of protection, the amount imported in 1857 reached the enormous figure of 20, 201,877 square feet, or nearly 27,000 times as much The foreign has literally killed the Jersey article outright. More than this. The duty on window glass is 15 per cent; but it is notorious that under our ad valorem system, such lying undervaluation is put on invoices that the duty actually paid is seldom more than 5 per cent. In 1842 the duty was specific at 9 cents the square foot; in 1857, under the ad valorum cheat, the duty averaged only 3 cents

imported in 1857, under ad valorem duties, was unleivalued 70 per cent. How much nearer the true value has it been sworn to since? Then labor, fuel, alkali and capital, in Europe, are all ex-tremely low. Yet all the alkali used in making American glass comes from England, loaded with a duty, and burdened with heavy charges for freight. The glass itself comes at very low freight, times as low as 5 cents a box. Everything con-spires to crush us out, and now the last feather to

the square foot, though the very men who glutted

our markets with foreign glass were actually paying higher prices at Antwerp for it, in 1857, than they

It can be clearly shown that the glass

Samuel S. Whallon, Canal Commissioner. The suits was for money leaned by said Bange to Whallon—\$1,000 on or about 4th January, 1858, and \$1 000 at about 6th of June, 1858. It was alleged that Whallon agreed to pay these amounts with interest when called for—and that neither of them have been paid, nor any

for—and that neither of them have been paid, nor any part of them, though payment has been frequently demanded. The answer of the defense was a denial of each and every part of the causes of action.

The only witness for the plaintiff was Eli T. Bangs, brother of the plaintiff, and be testified that he paid the ann unts bouned to Whallon at his brother's request, and two conversations with Whallon in reference to the payment of the several amounts back to his brother. He denied that Whallon had any interest in the contracts held by Myron Bangs. I. N. Mend and himself, under the firm of Myron Bangs. Co., for repairs on Section 2 Gens See Valley Canal, or for driving piles; that he had never to his recollection stated that Mhallon had an interest in either of these contracts, or that he had made \$5.00 by the deah of Whallon. He testified to having let Whallon have money for political purposes; \$160 at one time, and \$50 at another time. These, we think, are the material points of the evidence for the plaintiff.

purposes: \$160 at one time, and \$50 at another time. These, we think, are the material points of the evidence for the plaintiff.

B. Davis Novom, esq., in opening for the defense, stated, as another ground of defense, that the said San n. I. S. Whallon was a partner in the contract for repairing section? of the Genesee Valley Canal, in company with Bangs & Co., and that the money received as aforesaid, at the times aforesaid, was but his share of the profits. The first winess for the defendant was Theodore D. Barton of Buffalo, who testified that in a conversation with E. T. Bangs at Albray, about Whellon's death, Bangs said that W.'s death was a less of not less than \$30,000 to him; that he had an agreement with Wha lon for extraordinary repairs on the Go nessee Valley Canal, which W. would have executed had he lived; be said Sherrill had executed the contract, but it required two commissioners, and Ruggles refused. Witness said he thought the character of Bangs to be bad, and that he would not believe him under oath. Gloton Scanl testified to a conversation with E. T. Bangs at Rechester in 1858, in relation to the payment of money to Whallon, in which Bangs said: "I have given him \$1,600." He did not tell what it was for.

Hugh Severance testified that when he was Resident Engineer on the Genesee Canal, he had a conversation with Bangs said he was to have a third, and head a third. He stated that he had paid W. his thate of the profits in a conversation took place about the latter part of January, 1857, at Albany. Bangs said he was to have a third, Whallon a third, and Mead a third. He stated that he had paid W. his thate of the profits in a conversation in the Winter of 1858. He also told me at Albany, that the death of Whallon saved him \$5,000. I went to Mayville in company with Bangs, and on the way he took out a roll of bols from his pocket, saving there was a thousand dolars he was going to give to Whallon if he would sign his draft. On the way back to Westfield, B. said be bad, paid W. the \$1,000, and t

war, he took the money for another man, and in a mit for the money, the Jury rendered a verdict of n

suit for the money, the Jury rendered a verdict of no cause of action.

William Whallon, son of the late Commissioner, tes-tified that in June, 1858, Bangs said his father had third interest in the contract on the canals; that he had \$1,000 to pay my father, and that it was a good con tract and he liped him much.

Daniel P. Wood testified that Bangs's character is

John M. Jaycox testified that he had heard Bangwin

John M. Jayeox testified that he had heard Bange's character spoken against.
The defense closed their case, and plaintiff's counsel called Thomas O. Bassett and Samuel D. Luce, who estified to the good character of En T. Bangs.
Plaintiff's counsel here asked leave to withdraw the suit, for the reason that the additional ground of defense a cationed in the opening of the defendant's counsel was unexpected, and that they were not then prepared the Lect it on account of the absence of a witness.

After considerable discussion on the question, the Court ordered that the motion be granted, and that plaintiff pay all the costs of the defendants in the action, in the same manner as if a non-suit had been granted, within ten days after taxation; and if said costs are not paid within that time, then and in that case judgment of non-suit is to be granted.

Prett & Mitchell and N. R. Chapman for the plaintiff; James Noxon and B. D. Noxon for the defendant.

Cant. James Nazer's house lost a couple of chimneys:

THE TORNADO.

The Western papers come to us filled with detailed accounts of the most destructive tornado ever known in that section of the country. From The Chicago Journal, which publishes a diagram showing the course of the whirlwind, most of the following facts are taken. At 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, the storm started at Cedar Rapids, in Iowa, dividing there into two winds which passed with inconceivable rapidity in a wavy line to Camanche; there uniting, they crossed the river into Illinois, striking Albany and passing on to Amboy. The distance traversed was about 150 miles, and this it accomplished in two hours. The following table is supposed to give, with a near acreach to accuracy, the numbers of the killed in

Mt Vernet. Resers Settlement.	2 Mechanicsville. 5 Onlen Grove. 10e Witt. 1 Camanche. 2 Albany. 6 Blown from reft.
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Il inois. The manner in which the tornado did its work will be best learned from some incidenta:

work will be best learned from some incidents:

Near Cedar Rapids, a man observed the tornado appraeching, and instantly threw himself among some hazel unless with his face to the ground, and clung to their breaches for protection. They passed over him, hurling him a distance of some rods, and stripping every vertige of clothing from his body. Another man was surprised in a similar manner, and threw his ains around a young beach tree, holding on with all his stringth, which was considerable, as he was an unusually powerful man. The whirlwind, however, as quick as thought, unwrenched his grasp, as one would suap a pipe stem, hurled him into the air, and cashed him to the ground, and twice and thrice rejeated it, of course leaving him a corpse. Another nan, as established by affidavits of repectable citizens of Bertram, the first station east of Cedar Rapids, was caught up from the town plat, hurled in the air, and carried high above the timber, until he was out of sight. Cattle, horses and sheep were also drawn up carried high above the timber, until he was out of sight. Cattle, horses and sheep were also drawn up in the airy Maelstrom, whirled terrifically about and dashed to the earth again with a force which reduced them to a mere pulpy mass. The Prairies between Cedar Kapids and De Witt were literally strewn with the exceases of cattle, and the loss in stock alone must be immense. There is scarcely a farmer between the two stations, a distance of forty miles, but has suffered the loss of either a part, or the whole of his stock.

his stock.
At limbon, the large brick and frame grain wave-At 1.2500, the large brick and frame grain wave-louses belonging to merchants of that town, and the freight depot of the C. I. and N. Railroad were utterly denothshed and their contents scattered. Ten freight cars were hurled from the track and broken up. One of them heavily leaded with lumber was latted into the six and turned over twice, finally descending with such force us to completely shiver the car and its con-tents into fragments.

The most trable effects of the tornado were felt at Cananche Lowa. There, at 7 o'clock, the tornadoes

The ginss itself comes at very low freight, sometimes as low as 5 cents a box. Everything conspires to crush us out, and now the last feather to the burden under which New-Jersey has been staggeting, is added by a Democratic Senate. We have evidently almost lost the control of our own affairs, given them up to British regulation, and are lapsing into the old colonial bondage.

New-Jersey sees, feels, and realizes this crushout of one of her great interests, and will revenge it on the authors in November. Our minds are made up on this issue. Count us no lounger among the pivel States. If there be any, they must be cought in some other quarter. I do not know a single newspaper in the State that supports the decoy ticket of Bell and Everett, nor is there a semblance of organization that way. An effort was made here a fortnight since to get up a club, but the parties were not able to g

their g blown ashore through the water.

On reaching the opposite bank, the whirliwind took a northerly direction, and dashed upon Albany, two miles distant, with terrific force, destroying almost every house in the town, populated by 800 inhabitants. Both the towns of Camanche and Albany are entirely ruined, and it is a doubtful problem whether they will ever be rebuilt. Most of the houses were owned in part by the tenants, who have yet payments to make upon them. These men are poor and entirely ruined, and will be unable to meet their payments so a coming due. Everything is wrapped in utter desolation, and strong men seem to be publied as they look upon the future. They have lost houses, furniture, stock and clothing, and are thrust out into the world, ruined in an instant. n instant.

The greatest alacrity is shown in contributing aid.

and the records of Chicago are moving with enthusiasm.

The Republican Wigwam is to be used for a charity concert, and everything is done that can avail to alleviate the sufferings of the inhabitants.

From The Alton Courier, June 4.

The most destructive storm in this section of the

The most destructive storm in this section of the country that has occurred within the memory of any one, broke upon our city on Saturday evening, and in twenty minutes destroyed property to the amount of scores of the usanos of dollars.

WESTERN PART OF THE CITY.

The track of the storm through the business part of the city lies between Belle and flenry streets. On and west of State street, the damage done to buildings is very slight—confined to the throwing down of two or three ch imneys and one or two stables. Here, as well as elsewhere, the shrubbery fruit trees, shade trees, &c., suffered to a considerable extent.

The Courter office, for which so much apprehension was felt, escaped uninjured. Our loss is confined to the bindery, and is but slight, occasioned by the tearing open of a trap door in the roof.

Further up the street, beyond the Plasa Fonndry, was the principle scene of disaster on Belle street. Here, in the creek bottom, are about twenty small homs a, ecupied by twenty-five or thirty familie, mostly Irish. At succeet there was scarcely enough water in the creek to make a current—when the storm was at its height the water must have been at least ten to twelve feet deep—tearing on with almost resistless ferce. Son e three or four of these houses were then in pieces, three or four more swept from their foundations, and all of them filled with water and mud. The affrighted families fled with what they could carry, in very few cases saving much more than three quarters of their house old effects and in some instances hardly escaping with their lives.

Still further up the road, in the neighborhood of the

housel old effects and in some instances hardly escaping with their lives.

Still further up the road, in the neighborhood of the toll-gate, some damage was done by water, but very little by had or wine. The road is very much washed in all places, all the way to the Buck lim; and early yesterday norming was so much obstructed in two places by drift as to be impassable for carriages.

INSURANCE OFFICE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Here the traces of hall first began to be much ap parent—the Insurance office having very many sanes of glass broke out, and other houses having suffered in this respect to some extent. We remarked two or

in this respect to some extent. We remarked two or three chinateys down; also a stable rear the house o Dr. Wood. The nain damage bereabouts is upon the shrubberry and fruit and other trees, and it is very revers—not to be estimated in dollars and cents. Dr. Wood, Mr. Kellenberger, Mr. Moses Atwood, Robert Saith, John Atwood, Judge Billings, Capt. Adams, H. I. Baker, Mr. Wade, Dr. Marsh, Mr. Metcalf—all thee, and in fact every body in this neighborhood, have lost nuch in this respect. Mr. Smith's yard and garden particularly is very much damaged. The house building for Cashier Caldwell fost its chimneys and part o its roofing.

BUNTERSTOWN.

The German Catholic Church, corner of Third and Henry streets, built last year at an expense of about \$6,000, is almost a complete wreck, the basement and part of the front wall alone standing. From the two-story brick building directly opposite, belonging to Mr. Coppinger, the roof was partially lifted; and a small

The extensive region we designate by this name suf-fer d considerably, both by hail and by wind.

Capt. James Starr's house lost a couple of chimneys;
Jan es Newman lost a chimney and a stable; J. C. Un-derwood lost a stable; C. Dimmock lost a stable, and had beth gables of his bouse blown out—damage, say, \$100: a new story-and-a-half frame house opposite Mr. Dimmock's was badly wrenched, but not blown down; a stary brick house, also opposite, occupied by Mr.

bad beth gables of his bouse blown out—damage, say, \$100; a new story-and-a-half frame house opposite Mr. Dinnock's was badly wrenched, but not blown down; a story brick house, also opposite, occupied by Mr. Spreen, is a wreck—less \$1,000.

Seth T. Sawwer's house lost its roof and part of the back side wall—\$500; Mr. Johnson's house lost a couple of chimneys; Joseph Spray, porter with De-Bow & Sen, living back of the African Church, had the upper story of his house taken off, and a part of it carried 250 or 300 feet—loss \$550; a small stable near by was wrecked; a small frame house, in front of, and a short distance from the church, building for Mr. Weples, by Mr. McCorole, was blown from its foundation, and badly sprung; Thomas S. Coffy's house suffers by loss of roof and otherwise to the amount of \$50; Mr. Coon's house has chimneys off, and part of one gable out—damage \$150; Mr. Waples's house has a chimney and one corner down; Dr. Hope's stable was cattered over an acre of ground.

All through this section of the city there is no small loss of trees and shrubbery—very few property-owners e-caping. There are also several houses damaged to the amount of from \$30 to \$50 or \$60 by falling limbs, or parts of other houses.

Second Street.

On this street, the residence of Dr. DeLenw, a short distance above Henry street, has a chimney down, and also the front of a one-story wing; Arnea's new brick store and residence has the lower gable end out; Kohler's seed store has part of its front down; one of the old shells in Cary a row in demolished; the lower gable end of Joerges's line brick house is out; Mr. Emerson's house has a part of both gable ends out; one of the back gable ends of the Alten House is out.

The Baptiar Society were burnt out but a short time ago, and now are out again. Ryder's three-story building lost its upper story, in which the Society have leen worshiping for several weeks. It is said that this building was struck by lightning.

The City Building lost rather more than half of its tin roof. The

and's store is down; as is also one gable of Malachi Holland's liquor store.

Two CHURCHES.

The steeple was blown off the Episcopal Church. It is said that the church is almost a total loss, the walls being very much string and cracked. The church cost about \$12,000. The organ is ruined.

The steeple was also blown from the Methodist Church. The roof was considerably hurt by its fall, and the interior is also somewhat damaged. The loss carnot be less than \$3,000.

The house of D. Simms was also completely crushed by the falling steeple of the Methodist Church. It was worth \$1,500.

worth \$1,000.

The back end of the depot is blown in.

The destruction of awnings, signs, &c., in the entire business part of the city is very great. A dozen houses or more in this part of the city, whose owners we did not learn, lost chimneys.

The front gable end of the Illiinois Iron Works is blown out, and the building is alightly damaged other-

No lors in the city is commented upon with more and warner expressions of sympathy than that of The Dimorrat office. The building was new, yet hardly finished, and Mr. Fitch moved into it only a week age—just a week age on Saturday evening, opening it with a guthering of his friends, and it is now all gone—the most complete wreck we ever saw. We know how Mr. Fitch has labored early and late in his profession, lets and chewhere for many years—through what sion leter and elsewhere for many years—through what discouragements he had attained his position as the head of the leading Democratic paper of this section of the State; and knowing all this and appreciating the public spirit which led him to put up so fine a build-ing in these times, we share the general sympathy felt for him

for him.

The building, presses, engine, and stock, and all, is completely wrecked—the entire loss must be at least \$8,000. The Reobachter office was moved into the building on Saturday, as was also the German bindery; and of course the entire stock of these establishments is a complete loss.

THE STORM AT ST. MARY'S, IOWA.

From The Mount Fernon News (Extra), June 4.
We have to record this morning one of the most terrible visitations that ever desolated a country inhabited by men. About 6 o'clock last night a terrific wi irlwind or tornado passed a mile south of our town,

wi irlwind or tornado passed a mile south of our town, from west to east.

When first reen, probably six or seven miles away, it had the appearance of a large black shaft or column, shaped like an upright hour-glass, extending from a tremet dous threatening cloud, which for some time had been hanging over the west, to the ground. Hundreds watched it as it swept on its course, seemingly bearing directly toward Mount Vernon. It was attended with a heavy roar, as of a hundred trains of cars. Branches of trees could be seen in the air, while its changing form, and the flakes of clouds thrown from its sides, showed its whirling motion.

When within two miles of us, while people were seeking safety in cellars, or, as in some cases, running wildly about the streets, it veered on its course, and

which about the streets, it veered on its course, and swept by in full sight—sublime, but fearful. Hardly had it passed ere a half-dressed man, bleeding from wounds upon his head, and reeling upon his horse, rode furiously into town calling for help. Talking in-coherently, he reported persons killed and others in-jured at a little village or bamlet 14 miles west, known

as St. Mary's. In a few minutes, hundreds were on their way there, as St. Mary s.

In a few minutes, hundreds were on their way there, including Drs. Carhart, Belden, Gordon and Carson.
The wild scene of desolation they found beggars description. We had imagined the horrors of a battle field, but never had pictured anything so awful as the sight of these poor victims, disabled, dying and dead. These having been quickly carried to the house and store of Mr. Harvey Gillet, near at hand, were soon in the care of the physicians and other Samaritan men and women.

At that point the house and shop of a Mr. Connigham were entirely destroyed; himself and family much injured. A few steps further on, scarcely a vestige remained of the house and two large barns of Mr. Jas. Barge. Two of his children, a grown up son and a small daughter, fatally hurt, have since died. Mr. William Waln, brother of E. D. Waln of this place, and a young man by the name of Columbus Sparks.

william Waln, brother of E. D. Waln of this place, and a young man by the name of Columbus Sparks, hat pening to be in or near the house at the time, were after wand found dead. As the blast approached, Stephen Spring, son of Josephus Smith, was seen to ride up and spring from his horse, and was afterward picked up mortally injured. Several persons were saved by creeping into a root-house, partly under ground, others by lying down flat upon the earth.

A little castward, the house and barn of Mr. Clark Thompson was atterly demolished. His family, by ruining down in the cellar, escaped; for some reason he did not go with them, and so lost his life. Close by, Mr. Josephus Smith and family were much hart, but not dua gerously. His bouse was torn down, his large barn turned partly round and carried fifty feet.

The power and force of this "demon of the elements" must have been immense. We reached the path of its fury less than an hour after it went howling on. We found a hundred men standing around mute

ments must have been immense. We reached the path of its fury less than an hour after it went howling on. We found a hundred men standing around mute and aghast. The sufferers had been borne away, but there were other evidences of its fearful mission. Houses gone, utterly gone, and nothing but blackened and smeared foundations told where they had been; these one and two feet in diameter, and even larger, uprocted and hulled many rods, robbed of branches and foliage; carcasses of horses, cattle, and swine, strewed the ferner barn-yard.

Of its course east of Lisbon, we have not the particulars. It is certain, however, that between there and Pioneer Grove, eight or ten lives were lost, and many others horribly indered, while the destruction of property is even greater than here, nor has its fury, when last heard from, in the least abated.

Appended is a list of the killed and injured, so far as we have learned:

Killed.—Wm. Waln, Patrick Lynch, Columbus Starke, Clarkson Thompson, a son of James Barge, a boy not yet identified, found in the woods, evidently brought across the Cedar, in the storm.

Injured.—The family of Mr. Cumningham, little girl mortally, Stephen Smith, mortally, family of James Burge, Josephus Smith and family, Henry H. Fuller.

Last of Lisbon,

Fuller.

EAST OF LISBON.

A Mr. Piper injured, two children killed, Mr. Latimer and family injured, Mr. Wm. Andre and wife missing, probably killed, five killed in one family by name of Allen.

WEST OF THE CEDAR.

Five persons are reported killed. Particulars not yet known.

It is also reported that several houses were blown down, and several persons killed north of Ceder Rapids.

Later—I o'clock p. m.—At 11 o'clock we took the train east, and went as far as Mechanicsville and came back on the return train.

manche, and many injured and missing.

train east, and went as far as Mechanicsville and came back on the return train.

The destruction on the line of the road is, if possible, greater than here. At Mechanicaville are ten bodies brought in from the country north. In the vicinity of DeWitt, 15 to 20 are killed; 37 lives lost at Ca-

THE OLD GENTLEMEN'S TICKET.

Bell and Everett Ratification Meeting.

MR. BROOKS REPORTS PROGRESS.

SPEECHES

By Gen. F. A. Talmadge, the Hon. Jas. M. Quarles and the Eon. Gustavus A. Henry of Tennessee.

The Bell and Everett ratification meeting, held at the Cooper Institute last evening, was well attended, The Committee's call invoked

The Committee s can invoked "All lovers of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws; all friends of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture; all who would rebuke sectionalism and fanaticism, and all friendly to the elevation to the Prosidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States of the perriess statement, patriots and orators, John Eell of Tennessee, and Edward Everett of Massachusetts."

to assemble on the occasion. Whether all the invoked were present it was difficult to tell, but barrels blazed, rockets shot up, a band made music, and the hall was

comfortably filled.

The ancience seemed to be largely composed of boys, and of those young men who read The N. Y.

Express and become loudly patriotic on the Fourth of July. Here and there, however, were discensible representative Union-Savers—heavy, cantious looking gentlemen in broadcloth-very conservative men, each one of whom might sit for a sketch of R. H. Howe's giant-Akinstos, The Great Unmoved. On the platform were visible the Hon. Erastus Brooks, Messrs. J. De Peyster Ogden, and Hiram Ketchum, Gen. F. C. Talmadge, and others less known to fame.

The meeting was called to order by J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN, erq., Gen. F. A. TALMADGE Was elected

President of the evening.

The General took the chair, amid applause, and

nade a brief address. He said the call to preside was unexpected by him, but he did it with pleasure. [Voice-" Buily for you!"] When he reflected how the country had lately been agitated, North and South, in a manner calculated to dissolve the Union, he thanked God so many here assembled to assist in saving the Union and the Constitution. [Applause.] The great object of this movement was not to build up a party, but to perpetuate this great Confederacy, and transmit it to posterity for ever. [Cheers.] Gentlemen from both the North and the South would address them

on plete organization.

Mr. W. T. JENNINGS proposed the following list of

Vice Presidents and Secretaries, who were unanimously elected:

Fice Freidents-Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, Chauncey W. Moore, Edwin J. Brown, Wm. E. Dodge, Russell Sturgis, Gen. John E. Wool, Shepherd Knapp, Wyllis Blackstone, Ames F. Eno, Chester Drigs John Steward, jr. A. M. Blininger, R. W. Hower, Lucius Hopkins, Wm. Plukney, Mired Dorlon, James W. Geinad, Oscar Cheseeman, Sinney E. Morce, James E. Gooley, Edgar S. Van Winkle, Daniel Drew, John P. Dodge, John C. Hem, George W. Thompson, Joseph B. Vandervoort, Barcella Slomon, Henry Wheeler, Wm. D. Andrews, George C. Newman, James Brown, Henry Grünell. W. K. Constock, A. C. Hingsland, Jehlel Read, Col. Marshall Leilerts, F. A. Tallinadge, Abram Durya, Richard P. Brad, Wm. P. Faralss, Col. Daniel Butterfield, Horatio Reed, Wm. Allen, Col. Abram S. Vaahurgh, Fengumi Loder, C. P. Baldwin, Charles Peck, Benj. M. Hanceck, David Valentine E. S. Mills, Wm. Channes, Nathaniel Hayden, Joseph Kennochan, James W. Hale, James V. An Notden, Geo. W. Wheeler, Pavid Coleman, Geo. L. Cannon, Wm. J. Eune, Philo Hurd, James Webb, James P. Haight, Secretarier—Angustus T. Francis, Henry H. Alden, Henry B. Frie Charles Rushmore, George W. Bradbey, Bowis Dash, Cormelina Caraon, Wm. G. Paterson, Wm. F. Tolls, Clarke Feck, Win, H. Falconer, Wm. H. Dreper, Daniel S. Riddle, Pock, John M. Romesy, Frank A. Rockwell, John M. Rasser, Frank A. Rockwell, John M. Livermore, Wm. W. O'Nell, Geo. W. Carnigton, E. Masferland, Joseph Forbes, Geo. N. Osborne, Thomas Cody, Sailth Hamilton, Jm. T. Phillips, Honry S. Bennett, Jarad A. Tiapson, James B. Sooseld, Geo. W. Freeboro, Chas. D. Amerman, George W. Butter, Jarad A. Tiapson, James C. Sooseld, Geo. W. Freeboro, Chas. D. Amerman, George W. Smith.

When Gen. Scott's name was read it was received with loan conduced.

When Gen. Scott's name was read it was received with loud applause.

The CHAIRMAN said he would now introduce a gentheman who was well known and honored by them al who would read to them a report in behalf of the del

who would read to them a report in behalf of the delegates to the Balaimore National Convention—the Hon. Erastus Brooks. [Applause.]

Mr. BROOKS proceeded with his report, of which the following are salient portions:
It is nearly one month since a National Convention, called by American Cittzens, representing all parts of the country, convened in the City of Baitimore. Their object was the organization of a Constitutional Union Party, and in the call all were invited who were housely in favor of the Constitution, the Union, at d the enforcement of the Laws. It was intended to exclude all others, and at the same time to include all those who were in good faith opposed to the Sectional parties of the country, and willing to unite for the future upon the broad position insists of justice, freewing, and constitutional right, between all sections of the land, and all classes of our felloweitizers.

itizes s.
The important fact that the two leading political parties of the The important fact that the two leading pointest parties or the day were engaged unityly in the o-inderation of a single political subject, and that not only sectional in its character, but the discussion of which was conducted in the most triviating and oftensive manner—leading not only to the most disgraceful and dangerous strifes in the floures of fleepresentatives but resulting in the carrying of weapons upon the floor of Congress, as well as in the sensing and receiving of challenges by members of Congres as onest each other in deadly collision, for words speaken in delete, was in itself enough to create alarming apprehensions for the future.

debate, was in their through the future.

The South was denounced, for example, for giving counternance to the African slave-trade, when Northern men, capital, and ships are expand daily and directly in the profitable procedules of a unnoastitutional, nalawful, and infa.mous traffic.

Even for offeners lying at our own doors, and within reach of our ention of an unausitutional, valuevial, and infamous traffic. Even for offenza lying at our own doors, and within reach of our own vigilance, police, and Courta, a powerful party were and are bolding persons and States responsible even when wholly unnocent of any violation of law. An institution as old as the Colonies, incorporated into fitteen States, common to all of them zave one, at the formation of the Government, recognized in the Constitution, settled in a spirit of compromise by the fathers, with which we have nearly trapled the original number of States, and ten times increased the original population of the country, is characterized by all the opproblems epithets which evil imaginations or malignant passions can call into use. Though this form of servinde has no existence among us, and we are in no way respeciable for its continuance, there are those so forgetful of secial and personal since at home, as to be entirely absorbed with the personal errors and social wrongs of their neighbors in other States. Unless this interference is arrest d, and men feel that great vectorus, like true charities, begin as home, further and incale mischief must result to the country.

Them embers of the Constitutional ir not Convention saw and felt all this, and desired to arrest the sectional, revolutionery and rulmans again of the interes. A large majority of the Delegates from this State gave their perferences in the Convention to a distinguished cirizen of the far South, one who had won imperiabable lantels in the Requisition Texas, when it was an indecendent nation, and in the service of the United States as one of its most distinguished cirizen of the Convention, however, manifested a preference for one who had been distinguished as a civilian for more than the type of the Convention as a civilian for more than the type of the Convention as a civilian for more than the type of the convention and had been distinguished as a civilian for more than the type one as a superior of the convention as a civilian for more t

nation, and in the service of the United States as one of its most sistingnished Senators.

The majority of the Convention, however, manifested a preference for one who had been distinguished as a civilian for more than thirty years—a Southern men by birth—a National man by reputation—a Stateman from habit, experience and education. Upon the second ballet the choice fell upon John Bell of Tennessee, as the candidate of the Constitutional Union party of the country for the highest office in the gift of the People. We, therefore, present you his mana, and with it the claims of one who has been the and found honest, and of one who has dared to do right to the whole country at the sacrince of place and power, for a season, in his own immediate section. His fitness for affect is founded neither upon local popularity, as ephemeral as it is uncertain, nor pon noise of popularity, as ephemeral as it is uncertain, nor pon noise demonstrations secured by calcium for such the demands of those whose appetites are gratified by the supplies of a country greecry. The services of Mr. Eell are found rather in those higher qualifications established by Mr. Jefferson when he submitted as the best test for public office the inquiry. "Is he honest—is he capable—with mass rathered to the Capable of President Harrison to the Levislature and people of Tennessee, to show that your candidate possesses all those qualifications in a precedim the derived the condendal friend and adviser of Daviel Webster—the protector of the grave of the Father of his Country, the orator of known twenty here some irreverent fellow shouted, "and the writer for the Leviser in their labors of love to redeem and preserve the tomb of the good and noble Washington from all private on searching and all public neglect, in order that it may become the mational strine and temps where all true slights to home. To praise him would be not a proper and the public neglect, in order that it may become the mational strine and temps on the violet.

To smooth the ice, or add

their foundation, not upon the sand, but upon the broad national record of

The Constitution of the Country,
The Union of the States, and
The Enforcement of the Laure.

They agree d to be silent upon the subject of domestic Slavery, as in the Constitution of the Union of the Country,
They agree d to be silent upon the subject of domestic Slavery,
as in the Constitution of the Country and for our guide, under God,
we can trust our country and its feture. The character and
epinious of our respected candidates, moreover, are a Platform
of themselves. The country loss known them through a whole
generation of thee, and in the purity of their lives, and the
justice of their principles, they will filmstrate the rising along of
the ration. We summend them heartly to the support of the
recy let of the State of New-York, and call upon all those who
are for the observance of national justice, for the maintenance of
finite-ral peace, for obedience to law, for isomorable service in
decrease of the Constitution and Union, to raily to their support.

The culoquium passed topon Messra. Hell and Everett
excited the applause of the andience. When the
Shakes pear can quotation came in, the enthusiasm knew
no bounds.

Mr. GEO. R. HALSEY read the following resolutions.

Mr. Gro. R. Halsey read the following resolutions, which we re manimously adopted:

The electors of the City of New-York, assembled en masse, in and around Cooper Institute, to take into consideration the neutration of John Hell and Edward Everett for the Presidency and Vice-Prasidency of the United States.

1. Resolved That entertaining a deep sense of the importance of ut bolding the Union, the Constitution, and the I two of the United States regard the attacks of the leaders and votaries of Abolitic mand Scration—of maintaining the rights of the respective invibiate, by resisting all atten juts to interfere with their respective inclitutions and policy, at d in favor of elevating to office to no four land principles, exposed to sectionalism, and who will administer the Government in a spirit of conciliation and forbeausance, but of furniess and to partiality, this meeting now respectfully appeals to the people of the United States in favor of the condidicts of the Baltimors Convention.

standing in the front rank of state men, who has devoted thirty years of his life to the service of his country mostly in the halfs of national legislation, and who has braved the claims of the hour regardless of personal consequences, and afterward reasing his reward in the pairfolians of the country, ananimously awarding the credit of wisdom and an intelligent particular for his course. No one ever charged him with dishonesty or venality, but all admit he is above suspicion—the patrict, the stateman, at the erg.

nd the sage.

111. Resoired, That in Edward Everett we behold one of no.

inconsiderable experience as a statesman, a ripe scholar and an unsurparsed orator; a man above repreach and whose self-sacrificing efforts to restore the dispidieted especiation of the Fasher of bla Country [unmistakable laughter], and to deposit it with the sacred seless and conservated home and soil, to the trusteenilp of the nation, awakens a thrill of thankful patriotism in every true American's heart.

sacred seles and conserrated home and soil, the tribute as the nation, awakens a thrill of thankful patrictism in every true. American's heart.

IV. Resolved, That in the nomination of Bell and Everett we discover evidence of the return of a healthler tone and the substitution of a more exalted standard in American politics, and we believe that their election would hill to quiet the tempest that new reges around the temple of the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." is a platform occationize with our country. It is the same upon which seed our early Presidents, and which remained uncharged until the fell spirit of party raised its serpest fargs above them all, and proclaimed its "histories" with our country. It is the same upon which seed our early Presidents, and which remained uncharged until the fell spirit of party raised its serpest fargs above them all, and proclaimed its "histories" law, "I Resolved." That the cause of Freedom, in the South as well as in the North, is wrapped up in the Constitution and the Union; and that in regard to the relations of master and slave, the recognition of the Constitution reasins as a guide, while justice to the one no less than humanity to the other naturally suggests that these scalations will exist in Territories adapted to their cendition, and agreed upon by the people when presenting their State Constitution to Congress for admission into the Union.

VII. Resolved. That the City of New York, in behalf of her million of people, sends greeting to Union men everywhere, that we have put on our armor and embarked in the conflict with an ardor and determination worthy of the nuble cause, in the portion of people, sends greeting to Union men averywhere, that we have put on our armor and embarked in the conflict with an ardor and determination worthy of the nuble couse, in the portion of people, sends greeting to Union men averywhere, that we have put on our armor and embarked in the conflict with an ardor and determination.

legger of the Union will be transmitted to posterity with sugmented baster.

Mr. Haisey's elocution, or the sentiments expressed, excited the continued bilarity of the audience. Mr. H. remarked that he "was glad to see his friends so happy; that was itself a good omen;" whereupon the enjewment was evidently redoubled.

The Hon. Jans M. Quarles of Tenuesce was then introduced. He said that it was with pride and pleasure that he addressed his hearers. He felt that every man was his fellow citizen, and he claimed a share in this magnificent city. It was the city of the nation, and not of a State. He came not to preach the disunion doctrine of a party which was in the South lapplance], nor of that other party which believed in sectionalism and sought to invade the rights of others. No, he represented that great Union party to which he was proud to belong, and so he left already naturalized to the affections of those present. He would say something of the great man whom they had placed at the head of their ticket. [Applause]. When John Bell believed that Gen. Jackson had transcended his Federal powers, did so succumb to the arbitrator? No? He seized his favorite Felix Grundy by the throat and hurled him from power. Next he was found supporting the standard of Gen. Harrison. Again, when the Compromise measures were proposed, he rallied for the safety of the Union, and though he knew that he struck a hlow at his own political position, in voting for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he yet did his duty like a patriot. Coming, as the speaker did, from Washington, and baving wincessed the fearful encounters daily taking place there, he could say there was danger! Now, the Slavery question conid not be settled by compromises—we'd tried that; nor by speeches—we'd tried that! The American party preferred to settle it by laying hold on the Constitution. [Cheers.] He would not dwell on that fanfaronade of fustian which Senator Summer had delivered the other day, but he had something to say about Senator Seward's "irrepressible confl

He denied the existence of any such conflict. Here He denied the existence of any such conflict. Here I am, said he from Tennessee. Look at me. You're a good-looking set of fellows. [A VOICE—What'll you take to drink!"] I love you all. ["Do you love the niggers?"] He appealed to all to know what we should do. Here were the Republicans, with Mr. Liucoln as their candidate, who had said that the nation could not exist with part Slave territory and part Free. [Greans, so long-coatinued that the speaker had to name—applause—hisses—cheers for Lincoln—cheers for Bell—prolonged confusion. Order was at length restored.]

for Bell—prolonged confusion. Order was at length restored.]

Now the Democratic party was split. The election would be carried into the House. The Democrats would rather have Bell elected than Lincoln; the Republicans would rather have Bell than a Democrat. Bell would, consequently, be the next President. [Chers.] The speaker frew a doleful picture of the present condition of the Union, and gave a resume of the good old times when Northern and Southern heroes fought hand in hand against a common foe, and such men us Adams and Jefferson were typical of the "glorions Union." He prophesical a renewal of the ancients.

fought hand in hand against a common loe, and such men as Adams and Jefferson were typical of the "glorious Union." He prophesied a renewal of the ancient spirit, and vividly depicted the good time to come. Mr. Everett was the next theme of the speaker's eulogies. He protested against the title of "Old Mortality" given to that great statesman, and concluded with paying a compliment to the speakers who were to occupy the rest of the evening.

The Charman said that he had the pleasure of introducing to the audieuce one in whom flowed the blood of the elequent Patrick Henry, the Hon. Gustavus A. Henry of Tennessee.

The descendant of the patriotic Patrick came forward amid immense applance. He is a tall, noblelooking, gray-haired man, over sixty years of age. It was the first time, he said, that he had ever visited this great metropolis. He had been visiting the spots rendered sacred by Revolutionary memories; had visited Staten Island, Lexington, Corcord, and Bunker Hill. It was well that citizens of the same nution should mingle more freely than they did. Of late he had seen cause for great alurm.

The Democrats and Republicans were contending in fearful strifle. Why, they could not elect a Speaker a Washington for two months; even now they were quarreling till every great interest of the country had nearly nerished. The context was one wholly between

quarreling till ever

Washington for two months; even now they were quarreling till every great interest of the country had nearly perished. The contest was one wholly between efficieholders and office scekers. [Applause.] He denounced the itching for place and power exhibited nown-days. No President could be elected, neither Douglas [cheers], nor Lincoln [hisses], who could restrain this greedy lust, and render the Government respectable and respected.

Referring to Mr. Lincoln, he asked "how was he nomirated, by the people! [No! by treachery; Greeley did it."] No, Mr. Greeley did not do it. Why was not Mr. Seward chosen! [Mr. Seward's name was received with groans and hisses. Mr. Henry rebuked the bisses, saying that Mr. Seward was a scholar, a gentleman, a statesman and a Christian.] How came Mr. Seward to be thrown overboard! [Voice—Greeley rede him on a rail." Laughter.] No, he was discarded because he was not enough of a national man. In choosing Lincoln, they had jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire. In the West and South a rail was not a vehicle on which a man was borne to honer! [Great laughter and applause.] The Republicans had made an unfortunate selection of their coat-of-arms.

The speaker continued for an hour longer, and in the The speaker continued for an hour longer, and in the course of his remarks he pitched into Horace Greeley, accusing him of hypocrisy and unfairness. He suid that Greeley had accused the Union party of resussitating dead men, but himself, on the other hand, buried his friends! [A aplanes.] Greeley had stated that the party had unearthed a grandson of Patrick Henry and brought him "by ensy-stages" to this city. This was not true. [The audience gave nine rousing cheers.] for the speaker.] Well, he was glad to have the censure of Horace Greeley; he understood that in New-York that was considered a test of merit. And so he would dismiss his venerable friend, whom he regarded with the affection of a parent. Mr. Henry, evidently unraing the idea of a civil war, dre w an alarmist's picture of the bloodshed and riot which would follow the Union's dissolution. He continued to a very late the Union's dissolution. He continued to a very late hour, and after the close of his speech, the meeting broke up with cheers for Bell and Everett.

FIRES.

FIRE IN STANTON STREET—ARREST FOR ARSON.
Last night at 12 o'clock a fire occurred in McCreary & Co.'s ink and oil factory, Nos. 331 and 333 Stanton street, but being discovered at an early moment, the progress of the flames was speedily arrested, and the damage sustained will not probably exceed \$500. The Police of the Eleventh Ward arrested a man named Muriz Gallagher on suspicion of firing the building, and locked him up for examination.

and locked him up for examination.

FIRE IN ROSE STREET..

NARROW ESCAPE—SEVERAL HORSES BURNED.—
Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a large frame stable, occupied by cartmen, in the rear of No. 27 Rose street, and thence the flames extended to the frame tenement house adjoining. The greatest consternation prevailed among the numerous families who occupied the building, and at one time it was feared that everal persons would lose their lives, but happily, through the exertions of the police and firemen, every one was got out safe.

About half a dozen horses perished in the flames, all attempts at rescuing them proving unavailing. The stable and buildings were nearly destroyed before the firemen could extinguish the flames. Loss about \$1,000. The fire is supposed to have been the result of carelessness.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.

The alarm in the First District vesterday morning was occasioned by a fire in W. Haggerty's snoke house, No. 177 West Twenty-sixth street. Damage \$250.

ACCIDENTS AND INQUESTS.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday on the body of R. C. Falster, who was found drowned at pier No. 3. N. R. Deceased had been missing for several days from his home. No. 35 Rectar street. He was a native of Dennask, about 30 years of ago... Luke O'Reilly, a native of Ireland, aged 20 years, died on Thursday, from the effect of a strain received recently while removing a piane from a cert. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, which resulted in a